

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

United States Military Academy, Etc.

Please let me know what the requirements are for an applicant to either the United States Military Academy, at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, and who makes the appointments?

Write to the superintendent of either academy for full details as to the requirements. The appointments are made by the members of Congress from each district. The United States Senators and a few are made by the President of the United States. Most of the appointments are made after competitive examinations.

Jack Johnson.
Kindly inform me whether Johnson, who whipped Jeffries, is a full-blooded negro or a mulatto. **SUBSCRIBER.**
A full-blooded negro.

Bank Accounts.
Is it legal to continue a bank account in your maiden name after marriage? **E. S.**
It is not illegal under the State law, but is contrary to the by-laws of most banks. It can be very easily kept an account, however, in your given name and your husband's surname. This will make the account personally yours.

State Debt, Again.
Please state which has the largest State debt, Alabama or Georgia. **Y. Z.**
The State debt of Alabama exceeds that of Georgia by about \$3,500,000.

Deficiency Appropriations.
I should like to know whether the deficiency appropriation by Congress for 1910 is larger than that for 1909? **A READER.**
The deficiency appropriation for 1909 was \$42,652,000, for 1910 it was \$18,950,000.

Adams Express Company.
Please give me the latest figure at which Adams Express stock stood in 1909. **ANXIOUS.**
190.

President of Pennsylvania Railroad.
Who is the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and where can he be reached? **A. SUBSCRIBER.**
James McCrea, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

Local Option Law in Arkansas.
Is there a local option law in Arkansas? What is the saloon license charged? **G. L. T.**
Yes, the license cost is \$500.

Wireless and Ocean Steamers.
Please give me some information regarding the law passed by Congress at last session regarding the use of wireless outfit on ocean-going steamers. **TRAVELER.**
Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel has issued a circular letter to collectors of customs citing the recent enactment of Congress which provides that after July 1, 1911, no ocean-going steamer of the United States or of any foreign country carrying passengers and mail shall be permitted to leave a United States port unless equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus. The collector is directed to require the master of every ocean-going steamer to furnish a copy of the new law and directions to the owner or master of every ocean-going steamer to the effect that the act is applicable, and that they forward before September 1, 1910, to the collector.

Coal in Illinois and West Virginia.
To settle a bet, please tell me whether West Virginia or Illinois produces more coal. **A SUBSCRIBER.**
Illinois, which is second only to Pennsylvania as a coal-producing State.

Jim Jeffries and Jack Monroe.
Could you tell me the date of the Jeffries and Jack Monroe fight? **SPORT.**
Jeffries fought Monroe twice—on December 16, 1902, and August 26, 1904.

Dairy Cows in the United States.
Could you tell me how many dairy cows there are in the United States? **ARMER.**
17,132,574, but these figures are now out of date.

DUKE'S WIFE SHUNS COURT FETTERCTIONS

BY LA MAIQUISE DE FONTENAY.

ALTHOUGH there is no foundation for the story, according to which the Duke of Fife, in the Duke of Fife for the succession of Lord Grey as Governor-General of Canada, yet it is a fact that the office was pressed upon the duke twelve years ago by Joseph Chamberlain, at that time Secretary of State for the Colonies. The duke was obliged to decline, on the ground of the health of his wife, the Princess Royal, and I have the copy before me of a letter of the duke, explaining this reason for his refusal of the post. He was influenced in the matter, not only by the health of his wife, but also by her extraordinary shyness, which has caused her to shun all court functions ever since her girlhood, and to avoid the limelight of publicity, which invariably attends such appointments.

While this would have proved a drawback in the life of a governor-general, who is rather expected to assume the duties of a statesman, and whose husband's term of office, there is no doubt that both the duke and the duchess have many qualities that would have particularly endeared them to the Canadian people, notably their complete simplicity of manner and of life, and their habit of that of a ceremonial which the Toronto Globe described the other day as totally unbecoming to the Dominion and as objectionable to the people of the Dominion. When the Duke of Fife married the eldest daughter of Edward VII. he married a woman, namely, that his wife should be permitted to lead the life of a mere noblewoman, instead of that of a princess of the reigning house. It is owing to this that despite the fact of her being Princess Royal of Great Britain, she is a woman who is content with the life of a woman, and who is content with the life of a woman, and who is content with the life of a woman.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, on the other hand, although very unbecomingly placed by their position, are always surrounded by a certain amount of state, which very existence they have been accustomed to throughout their entire lives. The duchess, in particular, as a princess of the reigning house of Prussia, is so strict in questions of etiquette, while the duke's tenure of many high military offices has also contributed to this. It is not, however, to be said that the Duke of Connaught used to insist upon being treated as a mere soldier. But when that soldier happened to be a commander-in-chief, or a field marshal with a large staff of officers in personal attendance, from the rank of colonel down to the rank of captain, there is not much simplicity of life, or absence of ceremonial.

With regard to the Duchess of Connaught, she is a very charming and kindly woman. But she has a keen sense of what is due to her royal rank, and when at the magnificent coronation Durbar at Delhi, the late Lady Curzon, as wife of the viceroy, was not beside her in such a way as to convey an impression of equality of rank, she deliberately, in the sight of all the assembled vassal rulers and feudatory princes of India, allowed her handkerchief to drop to the ground for Lady Curzon to pick up. Lady Curzon, who was Miss Mary Leiter, of Washington and Chicago, thoroughly understood the object of the duchess. For the latter had already given signs of displeasure at being relegated to a place in the line with the viceroy's wife instead of preceding her.

There was a momentary hesitation on the part of Lady Curzon when the handkerchief dropped, and she looked at one another, not in an altogether particularly friendly manner. Then Lady Curzon handedkerchief to the ground and handed it to the duchess.

Mrs. Marjorie Patterson has been granted a divorce in a Southern city because her husband was jealous of her and of her dog. Why didn't she call him her pet poodee and satisfy him.

The Commissioner of Navigation a list of such steamers, stating separately those which already are equipped and those which are not equipped with wireless outfits.

Illinois Primaries.

Can you tell me something about the action of the Illinois Supreme Court in nullifying the primary law of that State?

The following is taken from the International Year Book on June 10, 1909, the State Supreme Court for the third time declared invalid the Illinois primary law. The law provided that the State is without a primary election law. This law was passed in 1908, and went into effect on July 1 of that year. The act was declared unconstitutional because it violated the provision relating to the qualifications of voters, and because of its lack of a grand jury which investigated the alleged primary frauds in the State primaries of August, 1908, were squashed, as they were voted on provision of a law which did not exist.

The primary law had been supported by Governor Deeney at the time of its passage, and the grand jury which he at once began a campaign for the enactment of a new law. He declared that an extraordinary session of the Legislature would be called to enact such a law, and also to take action on the deep waterway plans which had failed in the regular session. The extraordinary session was called on December 14. Bills for primary election laws, drawn with the approval of Governor Deeney, were at once introduced. These bills were referred to a committee in scope and finer in detail than any primary act on the statute books of the United States. The bills were referred to a committee in scope and finer in detail than any primary act on the statute books of the United States.

The first of these was a simple direct primary law for all cities of 5,000 or more. It provided for an advisory vote on the part of the General Assembly and for city, village and incorporated towns, townships and school offices. It provided for an advisory vote on the part of the General Assembly and for city, village and incorporated towns, townships and school offices.

The second bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The third bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The fourth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The fifth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The sixth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The seventh bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The eighth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The ninth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The tenth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The eleventh bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The twelfth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The thirteenth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The fourteenth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The fifteenth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The sixteenth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The seventeenth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The eighteenth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The nineteenth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The twentieth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The twenty-first bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The twenty-second bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The twenty-third bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The twenty-fourth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The twenty-fifth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The twenty-sixth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The twenty-seventh bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The twenty-eighth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The twenty-ninth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The thirtieth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The thirty-first bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The thirty-second bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The thirty-third bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The thirty-fourth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The thirty-fifth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The thirty-sixth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The thirty-seventh bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The thirty-eighth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The thirty-ninth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The fortieth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The forty-first bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The forty-second bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The forty-third bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The forty-fourth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The forty-fifth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The forty-sixth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The forty-seventh bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The forty-eighth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The forty-ninth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The fiftieth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The fifty-first bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The fifty-second bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The fifty-third bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The fifty-fourth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The fifty-fifth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The fifty-sixth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The fifty-seventh bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The fifty-eighth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The fifty-ninth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The sixtieth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The sixty-first bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The sixty-second bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The sixty-third bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The sixty-fourth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The sixty-fifth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The sixty-sixth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The sixty-seventh bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The sixty-eighth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The sixty-ninth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The seventieth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The seventy-first bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The seventy-second bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The seventy-third bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The seventy-fourth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The seventy-fifth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The seventy-sixth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The seventy-seventh bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The seventy-eighth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The seventy-ninth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The eightieth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The eighty-first bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The eighty-second bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The eighty-third bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The eighty-fourth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The eighty-fifth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The eighty-sixth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The eighty-seventh bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The eighty-eighth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The eighty-ninth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The ninetieth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The ninety-first bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The ninety-second bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The ninety-third bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The ninety-fourth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The ninety-fifth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The ninety-sixth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The ninety-seventh bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The ninety-eighth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The ninety-ninth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The one hundredth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The one hundred and first bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The one hundred and second bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The one hundred and third bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The one hundred and fourth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The one hundred and fifth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The one hundred and sixth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The one hundred and seventh bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The one hundred and eighth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The one hundred and ninth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The one hundred and tenth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The one hundred and eleventh bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The one hundred and twelfth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The one hundred and thirteenth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The one hundred and fourteenth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The one hundred and fifteenth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The one hundred and sixteenth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The one hundred and seventeenth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.

The one hundred and eighteenth bill provided for a referendum vote of a city wishing to take advantage of the law. The primary law was adopted by the General Assembly on January 1, 1909.